The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,937, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Two lines or under of each given Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—POLLOCK—September 22nd, at the Parish Church, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Cheshire, by the Rev. Sir Lovelace T. Stamer, Bart., M.A., Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent, William Thompson, eldest son of Thomas Hill, Esq., of Wood Hall, Lancashire, to Anne, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. William Pollock, M.A., vicar of Bowdon.—No cards.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

REILY—At Berrisaul, on the 19th October, the wife of G. M. Reily, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—At Bangalore, on the 9th October, the wife of Mr. J. Gray, of the P. W. Department, of a daughter.

PHIPPS—At Tuticorin, on the 22nd October, the wife of Captain G. A. Phipps, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 700 tons, 160 H. P., captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 15th November, touching at Kurrachee, Gombi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

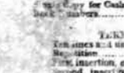
(Touching at Colombo if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 1090 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CAMERON, will be despatched on 1st November, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calicutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

BI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

BI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the undermentioned Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates :—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	P.M.
Bombay	1st	5
Vingorla	2nd	8
Goa	3rd	12
Carwar	3rd	5
Mangalore	4th	12
Cannanore	5th	8
Tellicherry	6th	8
Calicut	7th	8
Cochin	8th	8
Coromandel	9th	8
Tuticorin	10th	8
Galle	11th	8
Point de Galle	12th	8
Colombo	13th	8
Aspatlo Bunder	14th	8
Bombay	15th	8

	Dates.	P.M.
Bombay	15th	5
Aspatlo Bunder	16th	8
Colombo	17th	8
Point de Galle	18th	8
Galle	19th	8
Tuticorin	20th	8
Coromandel	21st	8
Cochin	22nd	8
Calicut	23rd	8
Cannanore	24th	8
Tellicherry	25th	8
Mangalore	26th	8
Carwar	27th	8
Goa	28th	8
Vingorla	29th	8
Bombay	30th	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows :—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR, AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

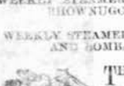
THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows :—

	Week-days.	A.M.	P.M.		Week-days.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday	—	4	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday	12	—
Gogo —	—	7	—	Gogo —	—	—	6
Bhownuggur Arr.	—	—	5	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday	—	5

For Freight, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned. KIRCHER, CURTIS & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(Through communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the English Mail and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than the distance to Marseilles and is much the most agreeable, it being a cruising trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company spare neither their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller is in England's time, and has the choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 6 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is comfortable throughout.

The Custom-house and Passport systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; children under 10 years of *half price*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together:—first-class £13 7s per head; second-class £8 5s per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all their privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Port viséed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 17, Meadow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 5th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast, sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAVOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, for engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 P.M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pateckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

FOR SURAT, GOGO, VARAVAL, MANGALORE, AND PORBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, 5th instant at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. MARRAS, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY 1865.)

MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1865.

THE fine Frigate-built ship COSPATRICK, 1,119 Tons Register, and A 1 at Lloyds for 13 years, commanded by JAMES ABERDOUR EMSLIE. This favorite vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation, and further particulars, can be obtained of W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1864.

NOTICES.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c., apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmadabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.
29th Oct. 1864.

NOTICE.—Applications are invited from persons unemployed, to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the Chief Engineer in Sind. Salary Rupees 175, with Batta Rupees 105 per mensem when in the Districts.

Replies will not be sent, or testimonials returned, unless stamps are enclosed with the Applications.

Address, "The Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Sind."

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN of business habits is desirous of an appointment in a Merchant's Office or Bank. Address "G. T. M." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE TO COTTON SPECULATORS AND MILL OWNERS.—The undersigned having made arrangements for Cleaning and Ginning Cotton, on an extensive scale, begs to notify for the information of Bombay houses that he is in a position to [illegible]

Parties who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining their wants, will be pleased to send in their requisition at an early date, to the undersigned, by whom samples and other particulars will be promptly furnished.

N. MARTIN, Cotton Suptg. Agent, Mynpoorie.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Merchandize shipped by Thos. Short, Junr., for the late firm of Hunt, Mounet & Co., Insolvents.

THE undersigned will have unpacked during the next week several cases of Felt and Tweed Hats, Boots & Shoes, Scotch Angolas, Broad Cloths, Stationery, and Crockeiy Kit, being portion of the Merchandise consigned for the late Firm of Hunt, Mounet & Co.

The property will be ready for inspection on MONDAY, the 7th November, in the upper floor of the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Mencase and Co., and sold by Auction on Tuesday and following days, as announced by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for Thos. Short, Junr.
Late Mencase & Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummums Street, Fort.

EAST INDIA BANK.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 3 P. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 19th September, viz :—

"That the number of Directors be increased from five to eight."

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that an extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Offices, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, (proximo), at 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors.

Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay.
26th October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of £60 Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date, and notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves in business as Merchants and Agents.

Temporary Offices, 12, Rampart Row.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1864.

MR. A. O'MEARA, Dentist to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, having received repeated applications to visit Bombay, has the pleasure to inform the Residents, that he may be expected in that Presidency in the beginning of December. As Mr. O'Meara is bound to return to Simla in April, his stay in Bombay will not extend over three months.

Simla, 8th September 1864.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS, AT ERSKINE MANSE, GLASGOW.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE continues to receive a limited number of Gentleman's Sons to be educated and prepared for College Business, Civil or Military Service by a Resident Tutor and Visiting Masters. Peculiar advantages are afforded to Orphans or Boys whose Parents are abroad. Reference kindly permitted to Major Hamet Henderson, Tarana.

ERSKINE MANSE, Glasgow, Scotland.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that AGRY KESSOW PANDOO and AGRY RAMJEE BAHADOOR, both respectively of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have contracted with Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, to sell to him the undermentioned property, free from incumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any interest therein, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement, in the nature of a lease, by inheritance, or otherwise, are required to furnish to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CHEVELAND and PEILE, at their office, in Graham's Building, Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, particulars of such claim within 14 days from this date, at the expiration of which time the purchase is to be completed; and any person having claim, who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof, will be deemed to have waived the same.

Dated this 26th day of October 1864.

All that piece or parcel of Forra land, situate at or near the Parell Village, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,078 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Forra and Toca rent under No. 181, together with the hay or grass and trees of whatsoever kind or nature standing or growing on the said piece of land, and which said piece of land stands registered in the name of one Alloo Kessow Mahatta in the Books of the said Collector of Land Revenue, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—on or towards the North by the property of Govinda Hurgovun, the South by the property of Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, the East partly by the property of the said Bomanjee Framjee Cama, and in other part by the property of one Bhana Bhugwan, and the West by a piece of Government vacant ground.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneves, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Mealow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give Lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. USIGLIO, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Meadow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatorio of Paris, of the great composers Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 33,750 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

THE holders of those shares on which the Second and Third calls have not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the above Calls of 50 Rs. each, together with the interest accruing thereon, are not paid before the 10th November 1864 into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, they will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
21st October 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing the Articles of Association is extended from the 24th to the 25th instant. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shipments can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The only precautions necessary in shipping cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

કાર્ટન જેનગીન કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

कॉटन गिनगीन कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned as Liquidators will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT MCILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL,
JOHN LONGLEY,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.

મોફુસીલ કોટન પરેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

मोफुसील कॉटन परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned as Liquidators will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT MCILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL,
JOHN LONGLEY,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બૉમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બૅંકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of Rs. 5 per share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, on the Paid up Capital of the Association, to that date, will be paid on and after Tuesday the 15th November 1864.

Shareholders are requested to produce their certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th November 1864, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 27th October 1864.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size ; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Gonoomn. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated ; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Screens, with Border, &c.

M. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles :—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Purse, Dwyer and Co.'s Cash Letter Locks, Portmanteaus, and Cow Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clamp Wellington, Selfbinding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, Cadiwerdy Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Jaconet Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Sellogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Binding Screw Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Tally Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sandalwood, Rose, Cheap and yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Prosse and Lubin's Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Steins, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Snuff, Slide ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopolly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

FOR SALE.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.

1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.
N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys. and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BORREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujarathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignment of fresh Jewellery by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also sets with Diamonds, Lady's and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with the lowest prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for the Gentlemen's light suit, and also selected Colours for the native gentlemen's Coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castil, Rs. 28 per dozen.

Do. do. do. by Queen Martin, first quality, Rs. 20 per dozen.

A quantity of second quality Brandy. Rs. 11 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMANJEE,
No. 8, Hummum Street.

W. WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT HAND AND POWER MACARTHY GIN, WITH FLUTED IRON ROLLER.—The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the Metal*, will obviate the *several complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather*. The fine Spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enables the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this way the Fibre is equal the Saw Gin, without in the least crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of his improvements, and as his Patent Iron Roller can be made of any dimensions, those parties Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with Leather Rollers, can have them exchanged for the New Cast Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to mail direct application to the Patentee.

The price of the New Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand [illegible]

[illegible] cleaning 30lbs Seed [illegible] hour, which will yield 6 to 10lbs clean Fibre, according to quality ..... £5 0 0 in Bury.

Do. do. 24-inch wide, which will do work in proportion ..... 10 0 0 "

Gins may be seen working at the premises of the Fort Press Company.

Further particulars may be obtained of, and orders transmitted through,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Tiverton*, from London.

1 Cane Body four Seated Open Carriage.
1 Four Wheeled Dog Cart or Waggonette.

Also,

Just landed ex "Cavernajah and Hastfall."

A very handsome new English-built Phaeton with glass shutters.

AND ALSO,

A nearly new English-built four-seated open Carriage, with glass shutters, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

New Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by B. S. Marks.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A handsome Bay Arab Horse, for Single or Double Harness, height 14-2. Age 8.

A handsome Grey Fast Single Horse, goes well in Single Harness, height 14-3. Age 6.

A handsome Iron Grey fast trotting Buggy Horse, height 14-3. Age 7.

A handsome Saddle or Buggy Horse, lately broken in for Harness, very fast. Age 6. Height 14-1½.

For particulars apply to the undersigned. To be seen on a day's previous notice, from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Also several other Carriages awaiting clearance from the Custom House.

ALSO,

A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators. Just received for Sale, few set of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and a few sets of Buggy, Dog-Cart, ditto, and several other Carriages.

Also, ex *Knight Errant*, a new and handsome English-built Park Phaeton with Lamps, Pole and Shaft by "S. Marks," the property of an Officer proceeded upcountry.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.

ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 26th October 1864.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., (late CUTLER & Co.) continue to have a most satisfactory arrangement with Messrs. EMILIUS PALLANJEE BROTHERS, exclusively to receive and dispose of their Wines and Brandy in Bombay, and respectfully solicit that their Western India constituents will kindly apply to them for their supplies.

From the Madras Presidency, direct orders to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., will meet with prompt attention. London Vaults.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address :—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 14, MARK LANE, LONDON.

			Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2	Blue "	30	16
	No. 3	Yellow "	26	14
	No. 4	Green "	22	12
	Medoc	Red "	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.		38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.		32	0
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality		33	18
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38	20
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality		33	18
	Black Seal		28	15
Port	Red Seal		24	13
	Amontillado	Black Seal	34	0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. J. REUBEN.
Military Square, Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 6 good Draughtsmen and 4 Surveyors. Salary Rupees 100 per month, with a permanent engagement for 2 or 3 years. Apply with testimonials to MR. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, No. 1 Temporal Lane, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 10th instant.
2nd November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Donald McKay*, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain, at the risk and cost of the consignees.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Donald McKay*.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Goods per TYTHONUS, ALEXANDER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.
Captain Houston will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

"CHARIOT OF FAME," Captain CLARKE, having arrived from Calcutta, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay to take delivery of their Cargo, failing which, it will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.
Captain Clarke will not hold himself responsible for the condition of any packages after once leaving the deck.
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners *Chariot of Fame*.

"SEBASTIAN CABOT."—We have been officially informed that the statement of general average for the above vessel will be despatched in some of its forms when settlement of claims come to be applied for by the Consuls, and that contributions assessed under that statement will probably not be refunded in full by the underwriters. We publish the information for the benefit of the owners concerned.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1864. Agents to Lloyd's.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED)
બોમ્બે બાંધકેદ વેરહાઉસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बांधे बांधकेद वेरहाउस कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)
FIFTH INSTALMENT OF RS. 300 PER SHARE.
THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the office of Messrs. ALEX. C. BRIGE & Co., the Fifth Instalment of Rs. (300) Three Hundred on or before the 22th November 1864.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRIGE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 2nd Nov. 1864.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)
યુ ફીનાન્શ્યલ કોરપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)
CAPITAL Rs. 1,20,00,000 IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 400 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Promoters.
J. F. CORNWELL, Esq.
H. Y. PRICE, Esq.
HORMUSJEE DHANJEEBHOY, GUZDER, Esq.
JEHANGEER BOMANJEE, Esq.
Bankers.
The Commercial Bank of India.
Solicitors.
MESSRS. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.
NOTICE.—The Allotments of Shares in the above Company will be issued in a day or two, when the Memorandum and Articles of Association will be at the offices of the solicitors for signature.

SECOND PUBLIC PERFORMANCE AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY WHO WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 5TH NOVEMBER. OPERA "TROVATORE"—MUSIC VERDI.
Dress Circle ..... Rs. 10
Stalls ..... " 8
Gallery ..... " 4
Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY WHO WILL TAKE PLACE ON FRIDAY NEXT, AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE. OPERA "TROVATORE"—VERDI.
Performance commences at a quarter to 9
Dress Circle reserved for Subscribers only.
Stalls and Gallery Seats can be had on payment. Apply to Messrs. HERBERT & Co.
Stalls ..... Rs. 8
Gallery ..... " 4
The Opera TUTTI IN MASCHERA is now in rehearsal and will shortly be before the Public.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Estate and Effects of MANOCKJEE, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late ANTONY MOSES MOCKATOOBJEE, are assigned to the property hereby described of which he is still the property hereby Administrator as aforesaid, and which has been conveyed to him in fee by Mungaldass Nathoobhai, Esqr., of Bombay. Any person having any right, title, or interest, to, or in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, or any person or persons having any estate in it at Law or in Equity is, are hereby required to give notice thereof to Messrs. MACLEAN and LAMAN, the Solicitors for the purchaser, at their office, opposite the St. Thomas Cathedral, within fourteen days from the date hereof, in default of which the purchase shall be completed, and the person or persons neglecting to give such notice shall be barred of and from all claim or claims or the said property shall be precluded from making it.
All that piece or parcel of Land, Messuage, Tenement, and Dwelling-houses, or mats thereon, admeasuring 2,978 1/2 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, bounded on the East by the Cart of Mr. Dadja, on the West by the Ground of Pithamber Walloo, on the North by the Ground of Govind Appaa and the public passage leading from the Parbhoo Road to the Ground of the said Govind Appa, the aforesaid piece of land hereby bargained to be sold, and to other pieces of land adjoining it, and on the South by the Cart of the late Ramchunder Manickjee; and the said Ground or ground is situated on Gargaum, on the Road to Malabar Hill, and opposite to the Coach-yard of Jaffer Sulleman. Dated 2nd November 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held, at the Office of the Treasurers and Managers, in Fe.coat Street, on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., when the following business will be brought for consideration, viz:—
1st.—Proposal by the Directors to increase the Capital of the Company to Fifty Lacs Rupees by the issue of Five Hundred (500) new Shares; that such Shares be offered at par to the holders of Shares at the time of the meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old one; that the holders of new Shares hold the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the last Ordinary General Meeting as the holders of the original Shares; and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken by the original Shareholders, and Rs. 1,000 per Share paid thereon within 20 days of date of allotment as they may think for the interest of the Company.
2nd.—To arrange amount of Office expenses of the Company.
3rd.—To arrange the rate of Interest to be charged on unpaid Calls.
4th.—To arrange the number of Shareholders to constitute a quorum.
5th.—To arrange for leaving disposal of forfeited Shares to the Directors.
By order of the Directors,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

POSTAL NOTICE
OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co's Steamer, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by stamps), until 8 o'clock A. M. Letters will be received until 8 P.M. of the previous day.
CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, per P. & O. Co's Steamer will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem. An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.
MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.
Mails for Kurrachee, Tatta and Hyderabad, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Monday 7th	0h. 48m. A. M.		
Full Moon, Sunday 13th	0h. 32m. P. M.		
Last Quarter, Monday 21st	0h. 32m. P. M.		
New Moon, Tuesday 29th	0h. 9m. P. M.		

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, etc.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	3	Holy Well Day.	6 5	5 31	0 54	1 18	
Fri.	4	Vasna Jayanti of Sh. H. A.M.	6 5	5 31	1 21	1 44	
Sat.	5	Feast Conspiracy.	6 5	5 31	1 48	2 12	
Sun.	6	24th Sunday after Trinity	6 5	5 31	2 15	2 39	
Mon.	7	Vasna acts of Sh. Hos. P.M.	6 5	5 31	2 42	3 6	
Tues.	8	Gemino recount Sh. Hos.	6 5	5 30	3 33	3 57	
Wed.	9	Birth of Prince of Wales.	6 6	5 30	4 08	4 32	

Time by Bombay Observatory.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.
THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg this co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Oct. 20	SUEZ	Oct. 25
AGRA	Oct. 29	ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 23
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 29	LONDON	Sept. 17
AMOY	Oct. 28	MAURITIUS	Oct. 17
ANJENGO	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Oct. 28
BANGALORE	Oct. 28	MALTA	Sept. 30
CALCUTTA	Oct. 7	MARSEILLES	Oct. 20
CAIR	June 18	GOOR	Oct. 22
CEYLON	Oct. 7	PENANG	Oct. 5
COCANADA	Oct. 7	PERSIA	Oct. 8
DELHI	Oct. 27	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Oct. 20	SUEZ	Oct. 12
HONGKONG	Oct. 21	SINGAPORE	Oct. 6

The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

THE *Poona Observer* has learnt "with profound distress" that the British Government has committed itself to an act so cruel and tyrannical as to send out an expedition to slaughter one of the most helpless and unfortunate races of people in the world." This outburst of eloquent indignation has been provoked by the news which we published last week of the despatch of a British force from Rajkote against the rebellious Waghurs. It is painful to us to deny our contemporary the luxury of indulging his feelings of philanthropy towards oppressed races in general, and the Waghurs in particular; but we cannot help thinking that for once his enthusiasm has led him astray, when he describes the Waghurs as a race of high-minded free-spirited mountaineers, fighting for "their Magna Charta" against the troops of the tyrannical ruler Khunderi Rao Guicowar, and only debarred from attaining the freedom of which they have proved themselves worthy by the power of the army of British mercenaries whom their oppressor can always summon to his aid. With the help of an excited imagination, the *Observer* is able to see in the insurrection of the Waghurs the patriotic endeavour of a part of the enslaved population of Guzerat to break the yoke of the Mahratta usurper who now sits on the *gaddee* of Baroda. Such patriotism might be intelligible if the dynasty of the Guicowars had supplanted a family of Guzerathi princes to whom the people of the country were fondly attached. But, as a matter of fact, the Mahrattas, when they conquered Guzerat, destroyed no Hindoo Kingdoms or principalities; they merely rescued the inhabitants of Guzerat from subjection to lieutenants of the Mahomedan Emperors of Delhi, the character of whose rule in outlying provinces of the Empire may be traced in the records which have come down to us of the impression made by it on the minds of intelligent European travellers and traders in the seventeenth century. It has usually been thought that the result of the Mahratta conquest was to substitute in Guzerat the dominion of a national dynasty for that of strangers; and certainly it is not unreasonable to suppose that, having to choose between the Guicowars and the Imperial Viceroys, the people if consulted would have shown a strange love of foreign tyrants if they had preferred the latter. As to the Waghurs, to what purpose is all this fustian?—"If England must tyrannize, let her "do it in her own name, and for her own advantage: but for the honor of Queen Victoria, "do not let Her Majesty's troops be degraded "into instruments of the despotism and cruelty "of a half barbarous marauder. When the "Waghurs invade us, it will be time to mow "them down. For very shame call back your "sepoys, your Lancers, your Majors, and your "Mountain Train; and leave this Khandeh Rao "Guicowar to settle his own quarrel with the "wretched people whom the robber, his grand-"father, subdued." England is directly responsible for the good government of Kattiawar through her political agents, and, if there be tyranny of which the Waghurs are the victims, England will deserve and will suffer the chief blame. But the *Poona Observer*, with his [illegible] the "robber grandfather" [illegible] his eyes suffused with [illegible] sufferings of the [illegible]

[illegible] nical sovereign. Perhaps [illegible] highly-coloured picture of the [illegible] come sentimental over the imaginary [illegible] the Waghurs during the last century and a half, than to give any sober reasons for the opinion that these mountaineers do not belong in our day to the class of robbers and leviers of black mail to whom all settled government is naturally hateful, and to whom the best thing that could possibly happen would be to be subdued and civilized like the Bheels by the strong arms and the guiding judgment of Englishmen.

The importance that attaches to the present rebellion of the Waghurs is derived from other causes than the rights, real or supposed, of the freebooters against whom the expedition is directed. The outbreak has commanded more attention than would otherwise have been bestowed upon it on account of certain events which have recently occurred in Guzerat and which hitherto have been kept concealed from the public. We mentioned the other day that a Waghur chief, arrested by the police at Baroda, had been cut down while attempting to escape. But we did not then know that this chief had been implicated in a plot of a much wider scope than a mere Waghur insurrection. It appears that a conspiracy had been formed in Baroda very similar in plan and object to that which was frustrated a year ago in the Deccan by the vigilance of the police. Unable to secure the concurrence of the Guicowar—Mahratta prince though he be—in a project for the destruction of British rule and the restoration of the authority of the Peishwas in Western India; the conspirators determined to assassinate Khunderi Rao and to proclaim in his place the well-known rebel called Rao Sahib, who, now that Nana Sahib is dead or afraid himself to venture into British territory, represents in the eyes of all true Mahrattas the family of the late Peishwa. The Waghurs were to have taken a principal part in executing these designs. The plot, however, was discovered in time; Rao Saib was taken in Ahmedabad, and the Waghur chief who was the most active agent of the conspirators was cut down as we have before stated, while attempting to make his escape from Baroda. It will be seen from this statement that the Waghurs were only to have been made use of to carry out a plot which very probably was contrived in the Deccan, for all these conspiracies seem to have their origin in, and depend for their success, when fairly launched, on the traditionary loyalty to the Peishwas of the people of the Mahratta country. The miserable failure of the plot shows how little the British Government has really to fear from the machinations of enemies in India, so long as it maintains its present position of incessant watchfulness and is backed by a powerful European army. No native prince will risk his throne in a desperate undertaking to drive the English into the sea; and conspiracies, which can never be entirely suppressed, are left to be executed by outlaws and rebels like the Waghur freebooters. At the same time, any disruption of the strength of the European garrison of India would certainly embolden a host of discontented men who are now only our secret foes to come forward boldly against us.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

On Tuesday night, the 1st of November, an Italian opera was for the first time performed in Bombay, performed by a company of first-rate Italian artistes, in a prettily decorated theatre, with perfect stage accessories and charming scenery, to a select and appreciative audience of subscribers. The evening was little else than a succession of marvels. That there should be an opera at all, in this unlocal, spiritless, lucre-loving place, is in itself wonderful. But that, from the rising up of the curtain upon the Palace of Alaferia to its falling upon the tragic denouement of the fourth Act, there should not have been one contretemps, one mishap or failure, one thing to excite emotions of contempt or ridicule, sounds and is something next door to a miracle. If we except the casual crossing the stage by a bewildered Hindoo with a parcel upon his arm, and the welcome presence of a few natives in the dress circle, there was but little in the whole performance from beginning to end to remind the most fastidious spectator that he was not in some elegant little theatre on the continent of Europe.

This desirable result has not been reached without considerable expenditure of labour and pains, and loss both of temper and time on the part of those persons who were public-spirited enough to start and carry through the scheme to its successful opening. We have consistently supported the promoters and their bantling from its birth: we watched the delicate infant at its perilous nativity: we nursed it through its tender infancy when a puff of ridicule seemed strong enough to annihilate it; we patted it on its back when the dire convulsions which attended the cutting of its pecuniary teeth were like to have finished its mortal career. The poor little thing too was painfully alive to all the catching diseases which beset the paths of young schemes. It took a dreadful cold in the slightest breeze of popular disfavour: the measles of impecuniosity broke out all over it with all the most alarming symptoms of that unpleasant disorder. It wheezed with perpetual stoppages in the throat: it was dreadfully ricketty on its legs: when and wherever it went out for an airing there were sure to be lots of ill-natured people to call it an ugly, unhealthy baby, and to predict its sudden and most desirable demise. There is probably no character in these days more common or more socially annoying than your *cui bono* smart man: your shallow half-educated would-be man of the world, who is always ready to sneer and snub everything in, on, or under the earth which is not dreamt of in his philosophy: and, as the little Bombay Italian Opera did not happen to be dreamt of in the philosophy of a good number of this kind of gentlemen, it was perpetually having its perambulator jolted and upset over the rough stones of Sadinage. Heavy Fathers maligned it steadily on the score of its expense, its morals, its dreadful powers of dragging their heavily-stuffed persons out after dinner: while some ladies of that charming American modesty which faints at the mention of a "leg thought" or a "naked eye" blushed at the horrid idea of female legs in silk tights, possibly forgetting that legs, both male and female, were not uncommon in Bombay unadorned even by the theatrical fleshings.

However, honour to whom honour is due; there were fortunately persons who saw in the idea, good which did not appear in the surface, good beyond the amusement of the thing, springing from the chance it afforded of the education of native taste, of the amalgamation of classes in the introduction of new ideas, in the breaking down of ancient barriers, and of affording that intellectual recreation which should everywhere follow wealth, if we would not see it perverted to the filthy uses of the grossest sensual pleasures. By perseverance therefore the young idea has been launched upon the world in virile dignity; and we, who are now putting off our harness, may boast that it is a creditable adult, worthy of support. We claim for it therefore the sufferings of the intelligent public, who cannot be so ungrateful or so blind, when an entertainment like that which we heard on Tuesday night is offered to them at their very door, to let it die of inanition and neglect.

And now let us speak of the performance. The opera most judiciously chosen, to commence the season with, was "Il Trovatore," Verdi's popular masterpiece: an opera which with all its faults of construction, and intricate libretto, will remain for ever, for its exquisite melody, its passionate yet pathetic action, and its grand positions, an undying memorial of the [illegible] abused genius of its composer. [illegible] pendent for success on [illegible] the subtlety of harmony [illegible] the reach of a [illegible] supported by [illegible] orchestra.

We [illegible] graceful [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] both [illegible] rubbishness, was no [illegible] audience were not long [illegible] monotony of the curtain, [illegible] pretty, becomes a tedious spectacle [illegible] of time. It rose with commendable punctuality and revealed to us a well arranged edition of the pretty *spectacle* which opens the opera—the Palace hached in moonlight, and the sleeping soldiers. The first notes of the chorus and the orchestra soon set any apprehensions at rest we had entertained as to their efficiency in the task before them. Both were sufficiently steady, and, although the latter and occasionally the former were a trifle flat throughout the evening, in their general behaviour both do infinite credit to the energy and skill of Signor Usiglio, who in the short space of a month has trained the raw Portuguese and half caste elements he had to deal with into musicians of no mean efficiency. It is true that a small portion of both Chorus and Orchestra are skilled musicians belonging to the troupe: but still to obtain adequate support for them was a task the successful execution of which argues no small patience and knowledge of the art of teaching.

There is no doubt that the opera was well cast, and included most of the chief attractions of Signor Cagli's troupe. The rôle of Leonora was supported by the Signora Jackson, and that of Manrico by Signor Enrico Giusti. The part of the witch Azucena was assigned to the rich contralto voice of Signora Mazzuco Corti, while that of Ferrando was entrusted to Signor F. Fiorani, whose lasso profondo was heard to great advantage in the opening air of the opera "Abbrita Zingara." Signor Fiorani possesses a powerful well balanced organ: and his singing has both finish and style. We hope to hear him before long in some character which gives it greater scope than that of Ferrando. Those who had heard Miss Jackson only at the Concerts were most agreeably surprised at her singing and acting in the part of Leonora. Speaking from the midst of the desert of music in which we have our being, both her voice and acting left nothing to be desired; that is to say in the part of Leonora, which is one well suited to her compass and voice. The latter is exceedingly flexible and well-cultivated and rather sweet than rich: and, although obviously not possessing an extensive register, Miss Jackson has high notes which she is capable of using with good effect, and which are not (which is more than can as a rule be said of these vocal gymnastics) piercing or unpleasant. She clearly carried the audience with her in her first air *Tacea la notte*, and the enthusiastic applause which greeted each of her after efforts rendered it plain that their sympathies were with her. Signor Giusti made an admirable Manrico—his acting is spirited, and his voice—a powerful full bodied, and well trained tenor—was used with masterly effect in his first air, the sweet serenade sung behind the scenes, *Deserto sulla terra*. The beautiful trio which closes the first Act, between Manrico, Leonora, and the Count de Luna (Signor Corti), brought down the curtain amid plaudits which its rendering richly deserved, although Signor Corti in this as in every other piece during the evening sang flat and otherwise rather out of tune. The 2nd Act opens with the prettiest scene and the liveliest chorus in the opera. Azucena, the mysterious gipsy whose part in the opera no one can exactly understand although it could not progress an inch without it, is here discovered reclining on that weird-shaped couch which seems peculiar to her people on the stage. The gipsies grouped around the fire in the hut are busy at their various avocations, while their musical hammers ring a merry chime on the forge as they beat time to the chorus they are singing. Signora Mazzucco, it is not too much to say, acted and sang her part to perfection. The impression she created in the wild romance "*Stride la vampa*" was increased by the long and beautiful duet with Manrico, known we believe as "*Mal Reggendo*" which ends the 1st scene of this Act. To her as to the other artistes time and space forbid us doing justice in one article; besides we wish to test our first impressions at other performances before we venture to express our opinions definitely. We were not pleased with Signor Corti's "*Il balen*." That fine melody in our opinion he simply spoilt, [illegible] and as before [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] truth.

The 2nd Act ended with the charming quintett in which Leonora's and Manrico's fine singing was again marred by the flat

[illegible] ness of the Count. Act III. again presented us with an admirably painted scene, the encampment of soldiers. The chorus once more acquitted themselves with great credit in the "Chorus of Soldiers." La Mazzucco (who has got into trouble in this Act, though it is not quite easy to make out why or wherefore, and appears with her hands bound, a helpless captive) delighted us more than ever in her long scene with the Count and Ferrando. Signor Giusti took "*Ah, si ben mio*" a trifle too fast to please our taste: but in the following aria "*Di quella pira*" his singing was very brilliant and brought the third Act to a most successful conclusion.

Act 4 is *par excellence* the Act of the opera. It deserves a fuller notice than we have left ourselves room to give it at present. Suffice it to say the beautiful and pathetic scene of the "Miserere" was wonderfully sung and acted. We have again to find fault with Giusti for taking the marvellous "*Ah! che la morte*" a trifle too fast, although otherwise he rendered it to perfection. Miss Jackson's "*Mira d' acerbi lagrime*" was given exquisitely, and the same may be said of the Mazzucco's "*Si la stanchezza*." The curtain fell at length, upon a performance whose brilliance and beauty left a deep impression upon all who heard it, and which will doubtless do much to make the Italian Opera a permanent institution in Bombay.

Before the audience departed loud calls were made for Signor Usiglio, who richly deserved the praise he received at all hands.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

VIZAGAPATAM, 31st October.
Steamer *Comorin*, from Coconada, anchored.

GAILE, 1st November, 6-52 A.M.
Steamer *Golconda* sailed for Suez.
11 P.M.
Steamer *Ganges* sailed for Bombay.

CALICUT MALABAR, 31st October.
Steamer *India* sailed for Cannanore and Bombay.

MADRAS.
2nd November.

Securities, Five .8'a half per cent. 12½ premium.
Fives, 4 premium.
Fours, 6½ discount.
Document Bills 2s. 1½d.
Dead weight nominal.
Light Freight £5 per ton.
Cotton £5.
Interest on loans 8 per cent.
Money Market easy.
Grey Shirtings, 40 inches, 7 lbs. } Nothing doing.
Mule Twist, good seconds }

THE *Englishman*:—"The abolition of slavery in Cooch Behar has been formally proclaimed."

THE *Englishman*:—"We hear that the first detachment of Native Infantry for the Bhootan force arrived at Titalyah on the morning of the 24th, and proceeded on the 25th, on their march for Darjeeling. Our correspondent says:—'A number of the Purneah Officials have been sent up here to assist the Rungpore ones in providing stores for the troops, &c.; but, unfortunately, the rates for stores for the two districts differ widely, and as each wish to introduce their own rate to this place, the consequence is a pretty piece of confusion, very amusing to those looking on, but ruinous to the poor people who supply the stores. This should not be, and confusion of this kind could be easily avoided.'"

THE same (Oct. 26):—"Yesterday's *Gazette* contained several Official papers, among them some on the subject of improving the breed of cattle in Bengal. After alluding to former correspondence, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in reply to a Government Order calling for a report as to what further practical measures can be taken by Exhibition states, that beyond encouragement Government cannot practically do much to improve the breed of cattle in Bengal. He goes on to say, that if landholders are not sufficiently alive to their own interests or duties, to provide proper food for their cattle, it would be perily useless for the Government to attempt supply the necessary impetus. This is a truth practically and clearly patent, that no commonsense man would venture to dispute it; but the Lallee has been for so long accustomed to capon Jupiter even when brought up by the silest difficulty, that it will be some time before she sees that he is the person to act, and not the Government. [illegible] useless to expect any feeling of humanity for half-starved cattle from men who cannot recognise the claims of their own countrymen, but when the Bengalee Zemindar finds that it will pay to do something towards improving his cattle, there is some hope that he will set about doing it. Till then, we are afraid, there is not much chance of anything being done."

THE *Harkaru*:—"The Bengal Legislative Council will meet for business on Saturday the 12th November."

THE same:—"By advices from Assam, we learn, that Brigadier General Mulcaster is still at Cherra Poonjee, and is shortly expected at Gowhatty, where the Troops, destined to form the Frontier Brigade, will assemble early next month."

THE same:—"The Governor General, we hear, has poured the vials of his wrath on the authorities at Bassein, for having abandoned the district when it was disturbed by the incursions of the notorious Dacoit Naco. The only officer exempted from His Excellency's censure, is Captain Davies, who, with great promptitude and resolution, attacked the ruffian and his band with a handful of men, and drove them off into the Arracan hills."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The E. Battery of Artillery, of the A. Royal Horse Brigade, has arrived from England in the ship *Atalanta*; and is encamped on the Esplanade to the south of Fort William. The Battery will proceed by the East Indian Railway to its destination—Meerut—in a few days."

THE same:—"We gave, a few days ago, the new Steamer arrangements for forwarding the 7th Cavalry from Sahibgunge, where they have been awaiting the means of crossing the Ganges to Assam, to join the Bhootan Expedition. Suddenly, and after considerable wavering, the despatch of the 7th Regiment to the seat of war has been countermanded, and that Corps will not go to Bhootan, where, in fact, no Cavalry can be of any use, the nature of the country rendering their movement impracticable. The idea was that our Cavalry could scour the country; but it appears, and it is the case, that there is very little country left to be scoured, as our Military Police out-posts are within some six or seven miles of the foot of the hills, and are we have already occupied all the ground upon which Cavalry could act. Whether the other regiments of Cavalry ordered to join the Bhootan Expedition will go on or not we do not know; but we should say that the same view of the case which shuts out the 7th should shut out all."

PARIS GOSSIP.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 3RD OCTOBER.

THOUGH the ancient guilds and corporations have long since disappeared from France, the old festivals, formerly held, in honour of the patron saints of each of those trade-unions of other days, are still kept up with almost as zealous observance as they commanded some hundreds of years ago. These celebrations, however, though flocked to by immense crowds of the humbler classes, offer few of their old features, and have gradually come to resemble any ordinary village fair. The fête of St. Cloud is still, to some extent, an exception from the general degeneracy. The beauty of the great park, in the lower alleys of which it takes place, attracts visitors of superior rank, whose patronage, in turn, ensures the presence of salesmen and exhibitors of a superior class. The immemorial *Fête des Loges*, held in the heart of the Forest of St. Germain, remained, until very lately, the most brilliant and characteristic of these rustic or other sinnes. Formerly, the Sovereign, Courts, and fashionable world took part in this celebration, dined under the trees, saw all the shows, and even deigned to co a little dancing to the music of the bands that filled the woods with their rival strains. The fête lasted a week, the noble alleys being decorated and illuminated at night. As late as the reign of Louis XV., this *fête* was in high favour with the Court, and was kept up on a scale of magnificence which dazzled it quite at the head of all the festivals of the kind in France. The annals of that period speak of it as a most [illegible] affair. It boasted ten grand ball-rooms [illegible] booths in which all sorts of tempting trifles were exposed for sale. The consumption of cake, wine, and *liqueurs* appears to have been of formidable proportions; and the scene to have been of the most picturesque and animated character. But within the last few years, the *Fête des Loges* has sadly fallen away from its mediæval glories; and the fête of St. Cloud, for picturesqueness and propriety, perhaps, is now the only one worth a visit from strangers. And, after all, it is the deportment of the crowd, and the intense pleasure taken by old and young, by grave and gay, in the bustle and excitement of the gathering, that makes this favourite festival amusing to the looker on, rather than anything very bewitching in the affair itself. As for the wares for sale, they consist mainly of the various forms of "spice-bread," so beloved of French children, and of which the best kinds (of course from the best makers!) are so superlatively excellent that one wonders how they can have failed to make the conquest of the rest of the world. The French "spice-bread"—so called, apparently, because not a particle of spice enters into its composition—is made of flour, water, and honey, mixed in various ways, and flavoured in various fashions. It is much the same in colour as English gingerbread, but is of a totally different consistence and taste. The cheaper makes are light but tough, and are not apt to invite a second investment of *sous* on the part of inquiring tourists. But who that ever made acquaintance with the delicious "paving-stones" of Auger (Prince of Spice-bread makers, whose great factories form a 'feature' of Dijon) could resist the temptation to fill all the crevices of his valise with that admirable compound, or with the yet more ambrosial "little nuns" of the same maker—ecstatic round cakes, of wonderful flavour and texture, frosted outside, full of chopped almonds, candied peel, angelica, and other "surprises" within, and put up in piles of a dozen, in the most coquettish rolls of coloured paper, covered with medals and Imperial Arms, all in bright gilding, and tied up with the prettiest of ribbons, fastened in the neatest of bows! The neighbouring town of Remiremont is famous for a special variety of tiny spice-bread cakes, about the size of a shilling, even more delectable than the wonderful "creations" of Auger, and possessing a mysterious and exquisite delicacy of texture and flavour that might well make their fortune at the Court of Queen Titania. The admirable productions of Auger are imitated, with more or less success, by makers in Paris and Rouen; but no one has ever attempted to imitate the peculiar but most delicious little *Manonnes* (Canonesses) of Remiremont, the art of making which has hitherto been kept a close secret.

After the immense display of spice-bread in all its varieties the next item which strikes the eye of the visitor to the Fête of St. Cloud, now at its gayest; is the store of fancy baskets of which the vendors seem to have supposed the entire universe to stand in need. Long lines of booths are filled with tempting displays of gay china, glass, candlesticks, and fancy boxes, all of which are offered as prizes to be gained either by shooting at a company of whirling tobacco-pipes stuck up on end, by throwing a ball into the open mouth of a Gargantua of painted board, or by the successful performance of some similar feat. At the humbler of these games, the prizes consist of maccaroons, white mice, a pigeon, a rabbit, or an owl that has grown gray in the service of the same booth-holder, and has been to every fair in the country for ten years past, and that no competitor seems destined to win. For every shot, or throw, you pay from one to ten *sous*, vulgarly supposed to be appropriated by the "patron" to the furnishing of the prizes. Circles of wooden horses, moved by a windlass in the centre of the gay tent under which they revolve, and similar circles of small carriages propelled in the same way, offer the combined attractions of a ride and prizes, the latter being gained by the carrying off on the short iron rod, with which each rider is furnished, of the rings which are hung at short intervals over their heads. The same windlass that sets the circle of horses or vehicles spinning works a barrel organ whose melodious performances enliven the affair. Nothing is more comic than the filling of these circles. It generally begins by some indulgent papa setting a youthful scion upon a horse, and then mounting another to keep the child steady! The ice thus broken, a mother lifts a little girl to one of the coveted seats and places herself on the horse beside her; then groups of children press forward, and are lifted into their seats by the patron, who shouts his invitations incessantly at the top of his voice; next come a bevy of servant girls and their sweethearts, and in a few minutes the circle, which has been slowly moving to very slow music, going, however, a little quicker after the accession of each new customer, being completely filled, the windlass is worked with a will, and the horses spin round with dizzying speed to a melody which has quickened in the same proportions. The delight of the riders is immense; the children look at once enraptured and important, and the grown people evidently [illegible] unsuccessful as the things, the riders spin round beneath them, is hailed with a fresh burst of merriment, and, altogether, though precious few ever win a prize, it is clear that all feel that they have had their money's worth. Circular swings, for a dozen couples, exactly similar to those in vogue in India at this day, and "Russian sledges," which slide up and down on iron grooves, performing the most violent twistings and gyrations, are also tremendously in favour. There are half dozen "soumambulists" of various claims; bearded fantesses in pink or blue crape dresses with roses and waterlilies in their hair; fat men in fancy costumes, warranted to outweigh an ox; five-legged sheep; fishes that get up on their tail, offer a fin, and say "papa" and "mamma"; learned dogs; shows of all kinds, theatres; acrobats; balls; cafes; and restaurats. At the doors of every booth and tent are fantastically-dressed tumblers, mountebanks, and musicians, shrieking, shouting, drumming, trumpetting, and tromboning, each with a frantic determination to drown the noise of all his rivals. Here a quack dentist shouts to you to come in and have a tooth drawn for two-pence; there, a conjuror, in the centre of a ring of spectators, with a small table before him and a dog on each side of him, send a wearied mite of a boy round among the crowd, to collect, and in a rimless old hat, the sous which are to pay for his *tours*. Some of his tricks are very neatly done, and when the mite next goes round the circle the old hat will evidently receive 'white' money, as well as brown.

At a little distance is "the boneless man," a tumbler, who has spread a dingy carpet on the ground, and who having stood on his head now seats himself on a faded silk handkerchief which his wife has smoothed out upon the carpet. Having twisted himself into a score of seemingly impossible attitudes, the boneless individual doubles his legs underneath his body, gets his arms under his legs, rolls his head up in his stomach, and presently presents the appearance of an ugly, and rather dirty ball of old cloth, with nothing of the human form about it; when "the boneless" has reached this last stage of his involutions, the woman comes forward, takes the four corners of the handkerchief, ties them together, and carries the dingy ball to another part of the carpet, sets it down, unties the handkerchief, and leaves her boneless spouse to untwist himself. The command of joint and muscle possessed by this poor devil is truly wonderful; but its exercise, sufficiently repulsive as a spectacle, is said to be not unattended with danger. Among the shows is a "museum" which purports to contain "relics," of various distinguished individuals including, among other things, *the head of Garibaldi*.

"But Garibaldi is alive at this day!" exclaimed a visitor to the "Museum," "how then can you have his head?"

"Nothing easier," replied the impudent Charlatan, perfectly unabashed by this slight difficulty, "'tis the head of Garibaldi when he was a little boy."

As the fête of St. Cloud is abundantly supplied with all manner of toys, scores of tin trumpets, drums, and whistles kept in active employment by their delighted acquirers, add an additional element to the all-pervading racket of the place. At night, the scene of the *fête* is gaily illuminated with paper lamps, and coloured glass-holding lights; and is even more crowded than during the day. This year, it boasts a capital Circus, in birn vogue, having been patronized by the Emperor and the little Prince. The latter also has got himself weighed in several of the weighing-chairs in the broad avenue; but it does not appear that he has succeeded in inducing his august papa to adopt this particular means of ascertaining the number of additional ounces he has been gaining of late.

The return of autumn, which

MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL FOR THE ALLEVIATION OF THE DISTRESS IN CALCUTTA.

A very influential meeting was yesterday held at the Town Hall, having been convened by the Sheriff, Dr. Bridges, for the purpose of devising means for adding to the alleviation of the distress in Calcutta and Lower Bengal, caused by the late Cyclone. Sir James Jeejeebhoy, Bart, presided, when a number of resolutions bearing on the object of the meeting were agreed to, and an additional sum, amounting to nearly Rupees six of rupees, was subscribed for at the close of the meeting. Mr. Premchand Roychand heading the list with Rs. 25,000. We shall give a full report in a day or two.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*2nd Nov.*

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Native Rowdyism.—Issub Bingutjee and Mahomed Bhagut appeared to answer the following :—

A police constable stated that about 4 P.M. yesterday, while he was doing duty on the Erskine Road, he observed the defendants and two others seated comfortably on a mat enjoying a social game at 3 spesies of "blind hookey." The complainant told them it was against orders for any one to gamble. and told him to make himself scarce or he would get his teeth knocked down his throat : they all then indulged in a little flowery "gallee" and finally hailing up the mat and stakes threw them through a window into a room in front of which they were sitting, and entering the room himself he inflicted a wound upon his own head with a bottle, and rushi ; at accused the witness of having done it : thereupon the whole four collared the unfortunate constable and hustling him into the house left him to the mercies of the prisoners, who took turn about alternately in holding and punching him : a police havildar came to his assistance who also came in for a share.

The prisoner asserted that they had been first assaulted, and that the case was not clear against Mahomed he was discharged, and Issub fined Rs. 10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—If any attention has just been directed to a letter which appeared in your issue of yesterday, signed "Bombay," complaining of delay in the carriage of a box entrusted to this Company for transmission to Surat, and I shall be much obliged to the writer if he will furnish me with the date on which it was delivered to the Company, and say how it was addressed, that the necessary investigation may be made.—I am &c.,

SAMUEL YATES.

Manager Indian Carrying Company, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd Nov.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—English letters, addressed to a Department not 500 miles from the General Post Office, came to hand one at 11 A.M. and the other at 2 P.M. this day, and as I asked the peon the reason they were not delivered sooner, the answer I got from him was this "Jab, with office I pass chitti deta, ham lata." Now from this answer, am I to infer that it is sometimes the custom for the office boy. Now that Sepoy being cleared out our six-penny customers, let us look after those penny classes, the soldiers.

Pleased to get my letters one delivery after the "comic" ones without grumbling, but now that I have been for seven whole days in the "Financial" and off me on what form of facts or figures you may calculate on a rise or fall of one per cent. An ingenious friend of mine from Poona assured me he could get up a series of tables which would enable him to declare with certainty throughout the year what would be the state of the Share Market in every month in the year, and by an extension of his tables he could apply his statistics to each particular "Bank" and "Financial," and by a further extension he could show the information in weeks and even in days. Then said I, "your fortune is made." "It must be," quoth he, "for statistical science has been brought to that stage of perfection at which it is possible to tell with certainty, not only the date on which any given boy in our lane will tear his breeches, but it can declare the very spot at which the rent must occur, as well as the size and cause of the split." "Can it?" said I, "let us walk over to the Financial Share Market and test your Poona science."

Arrived at 2 P.M. quotations 40.

2-5—quotations 35. Why? The Directors have bought a leaky pump which Colonel Ballard has to mend because it never was made to suck

2-10—quotations 45, rising to [illegible] the Directors have ma[illegible] the old gunny bags [illegible] Bombay.

[illegible]

[illegible] take notes, let us be off." "Don't [illegible] cious hurry, you are getting the worst of [illegible] to leave off grumbling. So there's 8[illegible] era, ask him about it."

[illegible]ders, how about these Financials?" "Sir, you h[illegible] better regard to Poona by the 3 P.M. as I have [illegible] a letter from your wife this morning asking me [illegible] cash a single cheque of yours, and I mean to [illegible]er."

"[illegible]dare you refuse my——"

"Good morning Sir. I'll be up at Christmas."

"Cheap, upon my soul!"

2-25—quotation 40. Why? Because one of the Directors (in the delirium of fever) was heard shouting "sell Financials, sell Financials."

2-40—quotations 48. Why? Because Lyewalla in the buggy there is buying.

2-50—quotations 37 : many sellers. Why? Because Premchund and Mackintosh exchanged angry glances. "Bay," says my Poona friend, "buy largely." "Stop," replied I, "you have not arranged the table and the little boy has not torn his breeches yet." "But he has though," quoth Poona, "spite them right across, and on both sides. I can see it as plain as a pikestaff, though the statistics don't show it."

2-55—quotations 50. Why? Morrison has lost his keys and the new scrip of the "Asiatic" can't be issued to-day. The "Asiatics" are falling on the "Financials." 54, 58, 60.

P.M.—quotations 65 : no transactions. Why? Because the little boy has got a new pair of breeches on. Now let us be off and begin the "tables."

Here's his muttered reply as we walked away : "I'll have Anstey on that fellow Flinders; the dunce take my——stupidity. Triangles and flog every mother's son of them. Good 20,000 to be had, sweating, striking swindles; calculations from the logarithmic and algebraic poetry of the moon; police carry rattans to knock the devil out of them; try and remember Flinders: cheat their grand-fathers, blessed financial idea; knock Andrew Grant's hat over his eyes, tabulate the "up" and "down" scheming wretches in the order of merit, European Brokers, 2nd ; snuff of tobacco, too much to eat and too little to do, call on the *Gazette*, open his eyes, buy at 37, sell at 68, ten times is 1640. 20 is 2080, 40 is 4160, unlucky star: send Bob and Mary home, empty pockets, whistle over the lee, very vexing, that fellow Flinders, sent to Flanders, pepper his soup, make him ride in a stage coach, break his leg. Flinders, Flinders, Flinders."

The "up" and "down" of "Financials" can only be understood as my Poona friend was made to understand them, and when the Share Market is tumbled about in this way, these institutions are necessarily the hot-beds for fostering speculation, especially when the cooks are tutored by the ruling class, so as such they become nurseries, and nuisances legalised, or unpunishable under the Police Act. Suppose each "Financial" to have a capital of one million, with premia of 50 per cent; and suppose we have a dozen such Financials, with the same amount of Capital, representing the same amount of premia, and that is very probable, we shall have locked up in these Institutions twelve millions sterling to buy rocks and mud-banks, brick and tiles, houses and flower-gardens, hotels and play-houses, office-estates and empty bottles, and every blessed thing that nobody else will buy, and we shall have coolly or unwittingly handed over six millions sterling to the forty-eight Promoters, and their friends, three millions to each party, making about £62,500 a-piece for each Promoter, or a larger sum than has been received by any Inventor for any Invention, from the Steam Engine downwards. Who shall say "Inventions and Encouragements" go unrewarded in India? True the first purchasers don't lose these six millions which are to be handed over to the 48 Promoters and their 96 friends is not my stand-point : nor do I care to chase the buyers downwards as the sharp pass from hand to hand, bringing gain to some and disaster to many. I look at the case into the ultimate losses which must occur during six months of "full-power" speculation on these twelve "Financials;" nor will I contemplate the numbers of my unsuspecting fellow-creatures who will have to seek a change to "Surat," or take their tea under the peaceful shade of the jail walls, though I might be able to advance statistical evidence of more value than that of my Poona friend on the *certainty* of the operations of the Share Market, to make good my conclusions and lay bare a widely-destroying evil ; nor will I now call attention to the expectations of the crushing explosions among these "Financials" by the collapse of the speculative mania, or show the holders of such shares the certain emptiness of their possessions. No ! my business is with the present, and it is an honest business. It is to call serious attention to the developing power of these Associations to organise, to advance, to encourage, to promote a daily increasing speculation, and to spread it out among the masses of the people : it is to submit to the reading, thinking, and serious portion of your readers the downward moral tone which "Financials" necessarily bring in, leading people to trust to chance for what honest labour alone can give them, as if this or any other share-market could alter the decree "in the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread" ; it is to show that if these twelve "Finance Associations" were able to buy up Bombay and all it contains, and put it to the highest possible use, that we should have fixed a state to regret their friendship and their zeal, and what we were able to contemplate in the day of our wealth as institutions of progress and benevolence we should find at the turn of the tide to have been the source of wretchedness and woe, turning affluence into poverty, progress into retrogression, happiness into misery, and above all, having thousands of individuals changed from greedy speculators into vicious beggary vagrants.

Q.

2nd November.

GOA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your admission into the *Gazette* of the 24th instant of the (so called) Goa letter of the 18th has given cause for no little surprise to this community.

Goa is one—because there's but one feeling here in its utter contempt and disregard for the excellent old Governor whom we are about to lose, a feeling of respect and affection, which even his most inveterate enemies of the *Ultramar* party have given expression in the latest numbers of that journal. Great surprise—because we did not look for the *Bombay Gazette*, which had always until now defended the Conde de Torras Novas against his traducers, and asserted the justice and wisdom of his every act, to open its columns to the anonymous critic from Hubber of the *Times of India*, for that is what one might suppose upon him, and the very unnecessary introduction of allusions to the ladies of his family with which the article is overlaid.

If I could discuss the question without dragging family names before the Bombay public, I should easily satisfy you that the statements of your correspondent on the subject of the Governor's retirement from office, and his denouncer and that of [illegible] spite and cessation of their leaning [illegible] are fictitious. I am content myself with [illegible] people, who know the [illegible] of truth in those [illegible] Goa, 27th October.

CHARLES [illegible]

SANTOS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—On Saturday last I received a notice from my baker, that on and after to-day, he would have to charge me 1½ annas for 2 loaves for the rupee, in consequence, he says, of "the wheat, and all sort of articles connected with bakery, being raised to such a ridiculously high price." He has latterly been giving me nine loaves for the rupee, before that I had twelve, before that sixteen, and now, many years ago I used to get twenty loaves for the rupee in Poona. My income is no greater now than it was then. In fact, it is considerably less, I believe, in the case of poona sepoys has stood still for the last thirty years, while prices have been gradually raised during the whole of that period, and latterly the rise has been so great that we are all reduced to poverty, some of us to actual starvation.

My present concern is to know how a household which was already carried on on principles of the strictest economy, from which all superfluities were long since stripped away, and where for months past the most ordinary necessaries of life is all that [illegible] how such a household is to be supported now that we are to get only six loaves in place of nine. With my income as it was, and every rupee already portioned out, it is impossible to pay my baker half as much again as I paid him last month. The only alternative then is to reduce the quantity of food consumed by my family, to eat two loaves when we require three, to submit to a well-organized system of semi-starvation to which death itself were perhaps to be preferable. I can see no escape from this horrible position except in the clemency of a paternal Government, which would order all its people into considerations, and the soldier turn a deaf ear to their complaints, or offer them a stone in place of bread.

I am sure that the Bombay Government admits the necessity of a general increase of salaries, that, had the power been in its own hands, we should have been preserved before this from the pressure of the times, but that the Supreme Government declines to attend to its suggestions, and would rather leave us all to starve than distribute an extra rupee.

Perhaps, under these circumstances, if we cannot look to the Government for relief, an appeal to the wealthy natives of our work, we should at least receive

ENOUGH TO LIVE ON.

Poona, 1st November.

THE INVENTIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS OF GENIUS IN BOMBAY DURING THE AMERICAN WAR.

O. Finance Associations.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—It was my purpose to direct public attention to each of these "Associations" separately; but the development of the last few days exhibits such a deplorable tendency to swamp the Financial Boat, by bringing out Associations to take care of other people's money at the steady rate of one each day, without reference to the number of bankers already playing their unpleasant vocation in the one street, or the number of people in the street who don't share, without reference I say to the donkey-load of articles which require "conveyance," and which the will of the people of Bombay are preparing an elephant to carry—each one thinking himself a shaver ready to "put on a better box and razor, and to begin preparing to shave a credulous world, never had a worse. Schemes after schemes succeed each other, dodge after dodge is fastening upon us, "wealthy, influential, and respectable men" are said to be at the helm of all Financials, though we have not yet a puff exhibiting a "sensible Promoter" in any of the advertisements of the day; a host of Financials are "developed or in embryo, who can meet them all? My purpose of noticing each one separately has failed, but only for the present. A week or two will give us Promoters' names, capital, shares, calls, staff, intentions, and the registry of vows. A week or two will discover all the respectability, sincerity, candour, integrity, and business which is to be found in each. A week or two will declare the amount of shot in the locker, the state of the pumps, the direction of the fair-vanes, the rake of the mast, and the sailing trim. Viewing the whole fleet in the order of battle, there will be no difficulty in entering on the merits of all our Financials. At the present time we have only four "Financial Associations" showing their colours in the Commercial Share List : they are—

1. The "Financial of India and China."
2. The "Alliance Financial."
3. The "Asiatic Financial."
4. The "Eastern Financial."

In addition to these four "financials," the last ten days have made our hearts jump at the announcement that eight or ten other Financials are about to be brought out under "influential and wealthy auspices, to be conducted under able management, and to be productive of ever-so-heavy dividends." Four hours is the usual time given for making application, and the shares rise to a maximum market rate from par to 70 per cent. premium, at the speed of about one per cent. every two minutes. The Mint dies never worked faster than at the rate of 3,50,000 rupees, moulded, fashioned, and finished in 24 hours of hard work night and day. One of these "Financials" is not going at noon, the indicator denoting par at that hour, and by 6 P.M. there is a declared premium of 50 per cent. on one crore of rupees, or 50,00,000. Thus making more money in one day than can be coined in the Bombay Mint in fourteen days and a quarter; or on a calculation based on the actual working hours of both institutions we find the Mint coining at the rate of 14,583 rupees per hour, while a "Financial" can coin 10,00,000 rupees in the same time, displaying an actual working power 68 times greater than anything the Mint can show. Now when we remember the "Financials" to be portents of only yesterday, in Bombay at least, are we not struck with wonder and admiration at the enormously high, fructifying power of these wretches? And what is the process? Put a piece of paper with a sounding name written on it under a basket; then get three "respectable and influential" men to come and shed tears on it to give it a smell, and immediately germination commences followed by harvest almost in an hours time is, in five hours from the time the process began, a fully developed "Financial" has been formed. A man can be asked to come into the "Promotion" at noon, and by 5 P.M. it is possible for him to have compressed an engagement to sell 1,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, at 50 per cent. premium, pocketing 60,000, 80,000, or 1,00,000, rupees for which he need not have paid a fraction, but for which somebody else has. The happiness, and in some cases the thankfulness with which these shares are purchased, seem to give the whole transaction a kind of dispensation of bounty or generosity, to which the common name of "gambling" is an ungrateful way of expressing it. When you hear Andrew saying to Jones in his office, "Yes, Jones, take them at 55." Jones pulls at a lock of his hair and says "Thankee Sir," and he mutters as he sits down "Yer honor's a brick, but how the dooce can I manage to get 56 for the shares?" The next morning they are "down," and the great Financier is astonished, and so is Jones, the donkey! Couldn't he see that General Grant had directed a raid of 50,000 Cavalry on the North Eastern Bastions of Pekin and had taken the Emperor prisoner? Must not shares go down at such intelligence? "Didn't know!" Didn't know! get the thickness of your skull measured Jones, and if it's more than three-eighths, go to your namesake Jones in the Copper Department of the Mint and get him to rasp it down to the measurements of the Share Market.

I must confess such fellows as Jones should be made to avoid the Share Market. Take the experience of one of our leading men in the "Financial" and off me on what form of facts or figures you may calculate on a rise or fall of one per cent. An ingenious friend of mine from Poona assured me he could get up a series of tables which would enable him to declare with certainty throughout the year what would be the state of the Share Market in every month in the year, and by an extension of his tables he could apply his statistics to each particular "Bank" and "Financial," and by a further extension he could show the information in weeks and even in days. Then said I, "your fortune is made." "It must be," quoth he, "for statistical science has been brought to that stage of perfection at which it is possible to tell with certainty, not only the date on which any given boy in our lane will tear his breeches, but it can declare the very spot at which the rent must occur, as well as the size and cause of the split." "Can it?" said I, "let us walk over to the Financial Share Market and test your Poona science."

Arrived at 2 P.M. quotations 40.

2-5—quotations 35. Why? The Directors have bought a leaky pump which Colonel Ballard has to mend because it never was made to suck

2-10—quotations 45, rising to [illegible] the Directors have ma[illegible] the old gunny bags [illegible] Bombay.

[illegible]

[illegible] take notes, let us be off." "Don't [illegible] cious hurry, you are getting the worst of [illegible] to leave off grumbling. So there's 8[illegible] era, ask him about it."

[illegible]ders, how about these Financials?" "Sir, you h[illegible] better regard to Poona by the 3 P.M. as I have [illegible] a letter from your wife this morning asking me [illegible] cash a single cheque of yours, and I mean to [illegible]er."

"[illegible]dare you refuse my——"

"Good morning Sir. I'll be up at Christmas."

"Cheap, upon my soul!"

2-25—quotation 40. Why? Because one of the Directors (in the delirium of fever) was heard shouting "sell Financials, sell Financials."

2-40—quotations 48. Why? Because Lyewalla in the buggy there is buying.

2-50—quotations 37 : many sellers. Why? Because Premchund and Mackintosh exchanged angry glances. "Bay," says my Poona friend, "buy largely." "Stop," replied I, "you have not arranged the table and the little boy has not torn his breeches yet." "But he has though," quoth Poona, "spite them right across, and on both sides. I can see it as plain as a pikestaff, though the statistics don't show it."

2-55—quotations 50. Why? Morrison has lost his keys and the new scrip of the "Asiatic" can't be issued to-day. The "Asiatics" are falling on the "Financials." 54, 58, 60.

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Here's his muttered reply as we walked away : "I'll have Anstey on that fellow Flinders; the dunce take my——stupidity. Triangles and flog every mother's son of them. Good 20,000 to be had, sweating, striking swindles; calculations from the logarithmic and algebraic poetry of the moon; police carry rattans to knock the devil out of them; try and remember Flinders: cheat their grand-fathers, blessed financial idea; knock Andrew Grant's hat over his eyes, tabulate the "up" and "down" scheming wretches in the order of merit, European Brokers, 2nd ; snuff of tobacco, too much to eat and too little to do, call on the *Gazette*, open his eyes, buy at 37, sell at 68, ten times is 1640. 20 is 2080, 40 is 4160, unlucky star: send Bob and Mary home, empty pockets, whistle over the lee, very vexing, that fellow Flinders, sent to Flanders, pepper his soup, make him ride in a stage coach, break his leg. Flinders, Flinders, Flinders."

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Q.

2nd November.

THE COOLIES ON BOARD THE "*ALLY*."

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—As Emigration Agent for the Mauritius Government, permit me to correct an error in the report of the Cyclone Committee which appeared in the above journal a few days since, wherein it is stated that 400 Emigrants were lost in the ill-fated *Ally* on the late Gale. The actual complement embarked 388 souls, men, women and children, including 18 infants. Out of these, 22 men have returned to the depot, besides 7 lascars of the crew. There is too much reason to fear that all the others have been drowned.—I am, yours faithfully,

Mauritius Agency, 25th October. C. EALES.

BENGAL.

It will appear from the Report of the Directors, which will be found elsewhere, that the Shareholders of the Great Eastern Hotel Company are to have a dividend of six per cent. for the half year, ending August last.—*Hurkaru, October 26.*

We are glad to learn that a Fund has been opened for the relief of the sufferers by the late Cyclone, residing within the French Settlement of Chandernagore. A large amount has already been subscribed by the local residents. The French Government at Pondicherry has sanctioned a donation of 8,000 fcs. to the Fund. The French Governor at Chandernagore has convened a meeting of the Zemindars of the place, to consider the best means of distributing the above-mentioned amount amongst sufferers.—*Id.*

THE RIGHT OF CIVIL SERVANTS TO HOLD LAND.

(From the Englishman.)

The question regarding the right of Covenanted Goverment Officials to hold lands in the districts in which they are employed has never though decided some time back, been thoroughly dropped. Many think now, as they did when the order first appeared, that it was almost an insult to English gentlemen as conveying a doubt of their probity and rectitude. What Sir Charles Wood's estimate of the qualities, supposed to be possessed by English gentlemen, amounts to, it is of course difficult to say; but, whatever it may be, the promulgation of the order of prohibitica proved pretty clearly that the Secretary of State, whatever confidence he might have in the theory of British Official purity, did not like to trust to it too much in practice. And so it was decided that no Covenanted British officer was to be allowed to hold land in the district in which he was serving. But the permission withheld from Englishmen was it would seem, accorded to Natives, and yesterday's *Gazette* contained some papers regarding the conduct of Native officials in Assam in connection with the purchase of waste land. These papers, which extend over a lengthy period, from February to Oct. 1864, and are not over intelligibly arranged, commence with a letter from Mr. Beckwith, Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association, to the Bengal Government, dated February 11, 1864. As we reprint the papers elsewhere in full, it would be waste of time to enter into details here: it is sufficient to say, that the above named letter complains of the conduct of the Native Officials of the Assam Courts in running up the price of land at auctions without any intention of purchase; expresses an opinion that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects should be allowed to hold lands, contrary to the opinion held by the Upper Assam Tea Planters' Association, and, after briefly alluding to former complaints on the auction system, urges the necessity, in order to prevent the ruinous rise of prices, of compelling these Native bidders to lodge the 10 per cent. deposit required by the Act. This letter is followed by one from the Board of Revenue enclosing a Report from Colonel Hopkinson, the Commissioner of Assam, and stating that the Board entirely concur in his views, and have given orders to withdraw certain circular instructions issued by Major Agnew. Colonel Hopkinson is of opinion that the Natives do not buy lands to any great extent, though he says nothing about the running up the price; but as for the Assam bidding at the sales, he considers that the Directors have no cause of complaint. The Colonel concludes by recommending that the Native officials be allowed to hold lands, and the circular order forbidding them to do so, issued by Major Agnew, be withdrawn. After some other correspondence, we have a letter from the Government of Bengal to the Board of Revenue, expressing its concurrence with the opinion regarding the withdrawal of Major Agnew's prohibition, and calling for an opinion on the suggestion made by Mr. Beckwith that the deposit of 10 per cent. The Board, however, are unnecessarily for enforcing this rule, and the Bengal Government agree. With it on the ground that the abuse complained by the Landholders' and Commercial Association has been shown to have no existence. This, however, is disputed by Mr. Beckwith, who [illegible] Mr. Maddock, in proof of his assertion—

With reference to your remarks on the subject of the Assam bidding, for lands, you are perfectly at liberty to give them Mr. Jenkins' and my names as the authority for stating that "Tilli Churn, Dewanee Nazir," bid at the sale, which was held at Seebsagar on the 2nd of December last, for lot 25 to the extent of Rupees 10 an acre, at which price Mr. Jenkins dropped him. Mr. Jenkins states that a few days after the sale, this same Tilli Churn came to him at his factory in the distance of about 20 miles, and offered to sell him, in the most abject manner, to take the land off his hands, stating positively that he was a ruined man, and that he had not the means of paying even the first instalment; and what makes this particular case a great deal worse, this same man has in a hurry taken leave and gone off to Benares, thereby being allowed by the Collector to escape from the consequences of his rashness: this fact is notorious. In short, the way that the sales are conducted, particularly the last one, have disgusted everybody.

With respect to the man, or rather men, who called out that their bidding was for the benefit of Government, it was impossible to know who the parties were, as instead of standing forward and making their bids properly, they screened themselves behind others standing in the crowd. Whether Lieutenant Gregory heard the people cry out about bidding for the benefit of the Government, or not, I can't say, but as I was sitting close to him and heard the words distinctly, the conclusion that I came to is he ought to have done so, but this will be now put a stop to by the Court. At the sale of Dehoogot the Tea Planters' Association sent the papers I wrote you about to the Landholders' Association, they made a direct reference, through the Commissioner, to Government, and I now send you copies of the correspondence.

To this letter there is appended a reply from Lieutenant Gregory, who was the officer presiding at the sale, contending that no bid was taken without his having previously ascertained who the bidder was, and there the matter ends. The whole question is not placed very clearly before us, but it is easy enough to see three things,—First, that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, European or Native, should be allowed to hold lands; secondly, that every means should be taken, however stringent they may appear, to ensure *bonâ fide* bidding, and thirdly that the official who arranges Government papers for publication in the *Gazette* should devote a little more care to the task imposed upon him.

THE STORM DRUM

(From the Englishman.)

Two wise men who rule us in the East, and the brachycephalic races of mankind have this characteristic in common, a desire to sacrifice future to present interests; to grasp tightly the actual pice, even thereby unconsciously risking the equally actual but unstable rupee; to live from hand to mouth, and to obey in all simplicity the Biblical injunction "to take no heed for the morrow." The pice is saved and great is the complacent self-laudation of the saver; the rupee is lost and there is great mourning in the house. "It is the will of fate!" "Allah Akbar." Such is our moral. *Fabulam narramus.*

It is now many years since Col. Reid, Mr. Redfield and Mr. Piddington discovered and proved by the labour of years, the laws of those great storms which have from the earliest time been the terror of mariners navigating the seas of the tropics. Men of science hailed the discovery with enthusiasm, and to the men who had toiled in the research, they gave full they had to give, honourable mention and a name. Sailors eagerly availed themselves of the knowledge offered freely to all, and thenceforth, instead of driving their ships blindly to destruction, bought a barometer, learnt how to read its warnings (bringing their brains to the task), and saved their vessels' cargoes and the lives of their crews. Long years after, when the laws of storms had become household words among the people, the English Government awoke to the fact that to gain fame by warning of the approach of those great gales that sweep the English coasts about the time of the Equinoxes, might be worth the annual expenditure of a few thousand pounds of the public money; so it, too, bought its barometers, engaged eyes and brains to work at them, and placed the whole under the control of a man who had fitted himself by years of especial training for his work. So, long before the heavy-banked clouds on the horizon could tell of the coming storm the faithful tell-tale in the glass tube had given its warning; the intelligence was flashed through the length and breadth of the land; and every port and fishing town on the coast of England hoisted its storm drum, a signal which men soon found it was perilous to despise. So the English Government, somewhat late in the day, spent its pice, and England saved her rupee, and the name of Admiral Fitzroy was held in honour and gratitude by many a well-to-do shipowner and under-writer who owed the preservation of their all to the combined efforts of barometers, trained brains, the telegraph, and the storm signal: and by many a hard-working fisherman who, but for the friendly warning of the black drum, would be sleeping his last sleep beneath the waters that boat around his home. Last of all the wise men of the East were told to learn their lesson. Storms, unequalled in Europe for their fierce powers of destruction, devastated their coasts and cities, and storm waves swept over the low-lying shores, and overwhelmed whole villages. On the treacherous river that flows past their capital city, large ships and steamers, laden with the rich produce of Bengal floated at their moorings. All the network of the gigantic Delta was crowded with lumbering craft, bearing their scores of human beings and lakhs of merchandize. Surely these things were worth some care and notice at the hands of a paternal government: and if a few hours' warning of the approaching hurricane could save a tithe of them from destruction, a few thousands or tens of thousands of rupees spent in ensuring that warning would be a not unwise outlay of the public money. So thought some. But the wise men of the East knew too well the value of present pice. Barometers and their meaning were not taught at Hayleybury; the man who had raised all this talk about storms (the only man at least, that they had ever heard of), was only a Calcutta coroner, and amused himself harmlessly in a dark room at the corner of Park Street, where a few *dilettanti* from among the wise men sometimes visited him; and rewarded him with the gentle patronage of an approving smile, as indeed they sometimes patronised other harmless men of similar pursuits. They had a soul above barometers, and did not pretend to know much about such things, except by intuition.

But there was pressure at home, and something must be done to allay it: to save the pice was a *sine qua non*: so the wise men of India bought their barometers. Having got them, they had next to get rid of them: so they put one in a house in Calcutta which they thereupon called an observatory, and the others were sent hither and thither over the country: as they had to be sent to some one, they were sent to the doctors. It mattered nought that to most of these gentlemen, the barometers were useless: that the doctors already had their hands full of their own proper work: that sending barometers to men working out their indications formed no part of the art of healing, and that to work them efficiently would demand more attention and time than they had to spare. The wise men listened to no such nonsense [illegible]ciences and "that sort of thing" was the [illegible] business of medical men. Did they [illegible] minister physic? and had not 'aromete[illegible]hing to do with physics? "Let them [illegible]" "Dickinse," "[illegible]-wise, have said it!" And so things w[illegible]d, and time went on, and some broke [illegible]arometers and some hung them up [illegible]n a packing case and forgot [illegible] and some looked at them and [illegible] paper with rows of figures which white[illegible] rockroaches found were good eating, and [illegible]rdingly. But in Calcutta there were trouble[illegible] men (not of the all-wise) who knew the [illegible]ne of Fitzroy, and had seen the black st[illegible]orm, and trusted its warning. A baromet[illegible]n a packing case would not do for them, a[illegible]ey *might* be noisy. And the wise men [illegible]ought themselves how they might soothe those troublesome fellows and yet save their pice. So they found a Baboo with eyes that could write, and then a compelling force, and compelling these Native bidders to lodge the 10 per cent. deposit required by the Act. This letter is followed by one from the Board of Revenue enclosing a Report from Colonel Hopkinson, the Commissioner of Assam, and stating that the Board entirely concur in his views, and have given orders to withdraw certain circular instructions issued by Major Agnew. Colonel Hopkinson is of opinion that the Natives do not buy lands to any great extent, though he says nothing about the running up the price; but as for the Assam bidding at the sales, he considers that the Directors have no cause of complaint. The Colonel concludes by recommending that the Native officials be allowed to hold lands, and the circular order forbidding them to do so, issued by Major Agnew, be withdrawn. After some other correspondence, we have a letter from the Government of Bengal to the Board of Revenue, expressing its concurrence with the opinion regarding the withdrawal of Major Agnew's prohibition, and calling for an opinion on the suggestion made by Mr. Beckwith that the deposit of 10 per cent. The Board, however, are unnecessarily for enforcing this rule, and the Bengal Government agree. With it on the ground that the abuse complained by the Landholders' and Commercial Association has been shown to have no existence. This, however, is disputed by Mr. Beckwith, who [illegible] Mr. Maddock, in proof of his assertion—

With reference to your remarks on the subject of the Assam bidding, for lands, you are perfectly at liberty to give them Mr. Jenkins' and my names as the authority for stating that "Tilli Churn, Dewanee Nazir," bid at the sale, which was held at Seebsagar on the 2nd of December last, for lot 25 to the extent of Rupees 10 an acre, at which price Mr. Jenkins dropped him. Mr. Jenkins states that a few days after the sale, this same Tilli Churn came to him at his factory in the distance of about 20 miles, and offered to sell him, in the most abject manner, to take the land off his hands, stating positively that he was a ruined man, and that he had not the means of paying even the first instalment; and what makes this particular case a great deal worse, this same man has in a hurry taken leave and gone off to Benares, thereby being allowed by the Collector to escape from the consequences of his rashness: this fact is notorious. In short, the way that the sales are conducted, particularly the last one, have disgusted everybody.

With respect to the man, or rather men, who called out that their bidding was for the benefit of Government, it was impossible to know who the parties were, as instead of standing forward and making their bids properly, they screened themselves behind others standing in the crowd. Whether Lieutenant Gregory heard the people cry out about bidding for the benefit of the Government, or not, I can't say, but as I was sitting close to him and heard the words distinctly, the conclusion that I came to is he ought to have done so, but this will be now put a stop to by the Court. At the sale of Dehoogot the Tea Planters' Association sent the papers I wrote you about to the Landholders' Association, they made a direct reference, through the Commissioner, to Government, and I now send you copies of the correspondence.

To this letter there is appended a reply from Lieutenant Gregory, who was the officer presiding at the sale, contending that no bid was taken without his having previously ascertained who the bidder was, and there the matter ends. The whole question is not placed very clearly before us, but it is easy enough to see three things,—First, that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, European or Native, should be allowed to hold lands; secondly, that every means should be taken, however stringent they may appear, to ensure *bonâ fide* bidding, and thirdly that the official who arranges Government papers for publication in the *Gazette* should devote a little more care to the task imposed upon him.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

(From the Spectator.)

The operations which have carried the Federals from Chattanooga to Atlanta, that is, from the frontier of Tennessee to the heart of Georgia, are as yet the most brilliant and the most solid achievements in the war. Except in its later phases the campaign has attracted but little public attention. Its successive incidents made but a small figure in the telegrams, and many of those who pretended to be aware of the facts concealed their ignorance under assumptions not justified by the progress nor verified by the result. First Johnston was "drawing Sherman on," then Sherman was fairly stopped, finally it was broadly stated that he could not take Atlanta, that his communications would be destroyed, and that he would be driven back to Tennessee, perhaps to the Ohio. All these unfounded statements were made with a sort of free yeomanly confidence by writers whose very language showed that they were ignorant of the facts, or utterly incapable of appreciating the solid character of Sherman's system. But they passed muster at the time, and served at least the purpose of "bulking" Confederate stock. Even now we are but imperfectly acquainted with the facts, yet sufficient has been made public to show that the officer who performed a piece of work in more business like manner.

When the general command passed into the hands of Grant he resolved to discontinue the system of operations by several separate armies, and to unite the disposable forces of the State in to three great bodies. One was to invade Texas. That scheme failed through want of military skill on the part of Banks. A second under his own orders was to strike at Richmond. The consequent operations are now in progress. The third, under Sherman, was to assemble at Chattanooga and invade Georgia, having for its object the capture of Atlanta—the junction of four railways and a grand depot of Confederate stores and factories. This campaign has been completed, this object has been attained.

Sherman broke up his camp at Chattanooga in the first week of May. He had united the corps of three armies—those of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi. The Confederates had likewise drawn together every available man from the States west of the Savannah, and stood under Johnston a few miles north of Dalton. In their rear lay a region of mountains, broken and cleft by passes and valleys, and watered by numerous streams, now rocky torrents to broad and deep rivers. Northern Georgia, Cherokee Georgia, as it is called, was therefore a fine country to defend. Johnston's base was Atlanta, on the left bank of the Chattahoochee, and his line of communications was the railway which from Chattanooga runs through Atlanta to Macon and the Atlantic coast. At intervals along this road were strong positions in the mountains. When Sherman moved out from Chattanooga he found his foe awaiting him on Tunnel Hill, a ridge under which passed the railroad. But Johnston only resisted an advance upon this position in order to cover his retreat upon the stronger post, a little north of Dalton. There he halted, occupying Hockey Faced Ridge, a name implying its strength, deploying on either side of the pass of Buzzard Roost. Sherman had formed his plans. He engaged Johnston along his front, while he detached M'Pherson, his best general, directing him to move down the valley on the western face of the Ridge and entrench himself at Snake Creek Gap, a pass whence a road led directly upon Resaca, a railway station on the Coostanaula river, twenty miles in Johnston's rear. Then as soon as he heard that M'Pherson was entrenched he glided from Johston's